

Scientific Note

Description of the Previously Unknown Male of *Ophrynon levigatus* Middlekauff (Hymenoptera: Symphyta, Orussidae)

Recently Dr. Henry A. Hespeneheide¹ sent me two Orussidae for identification. These had been collected at different times and localities in connection with his studies of the ecology and taxonomy of Buprestidae. One submitted specimen, a male, is the previously unknown opposite sex to the recently described unique female, the holotype of *Ophrynon levigatus* Middlekauff. The second orussid specimen was an unrelated new genus and species from Panama.

The male specimen emerged from wood of *Quercus dumosa* Nutt. collected by D. S. Verity, April 2, 1978 at 3500' elevation in the Santa Rosa Mountains, Riverside County, California. The scrub oak wood was being held in a cage for insect emergence, and the following Buprestidae came from the same collection which produced the male *levigatus*: *Acmaeodera knullorum* Barr; *A. linsleyi* Cazier; *A. vulturi* Knull; *Acmaeoderopsis guttifera* (Le Conte); and *Hesperorhipis jacumbae* Knull. Verity thought that due to their larger size, one of the *Acmaeodera* would most likely be the host of the orussid.

The holotype female was described (Middlekauff, 1984) from a specimen collected April 3, 1956 at Brawley, Imperial Co., California.

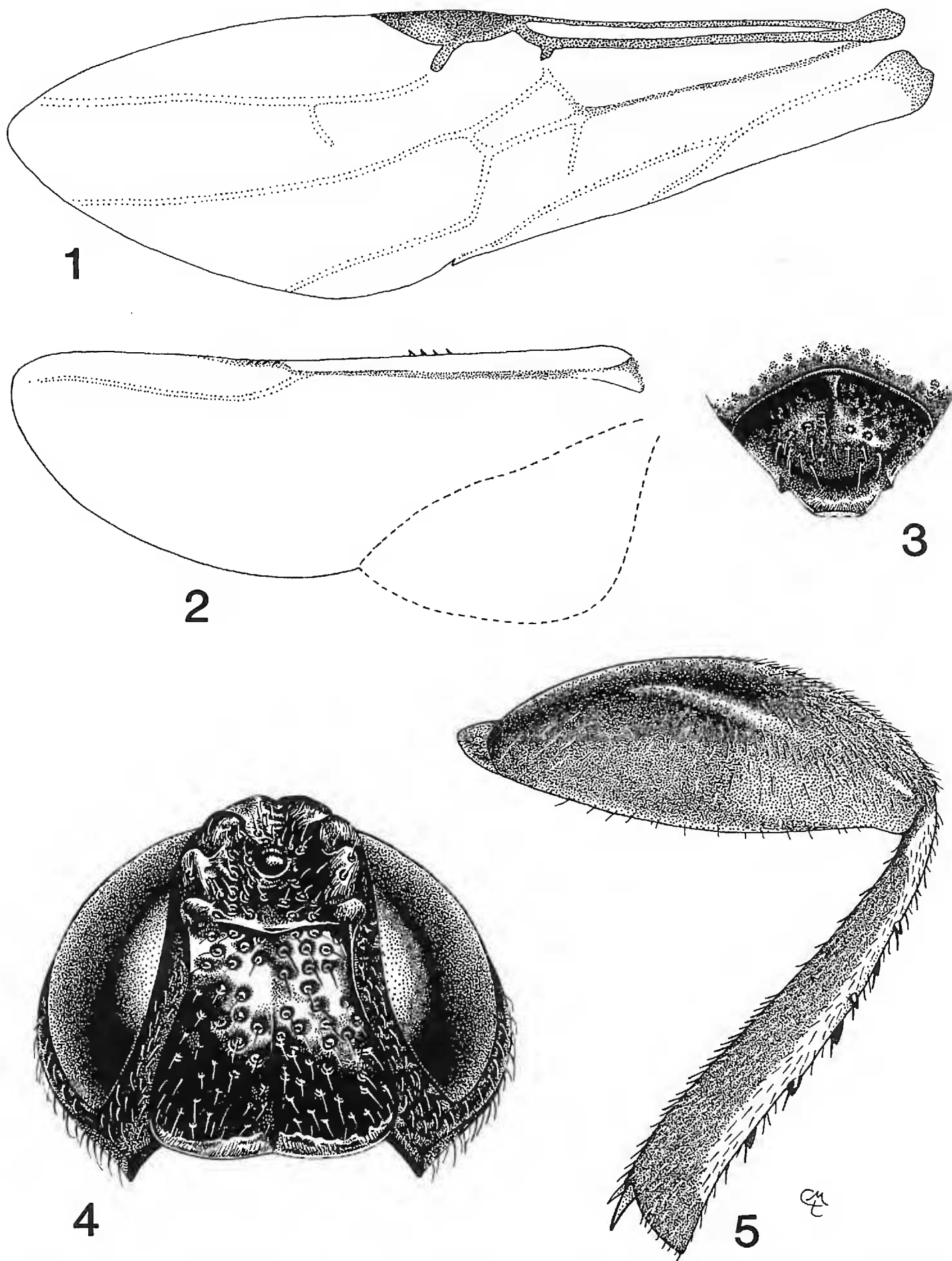
Ophrynon levigatus Middlekauff

Plesioallotype male.—Length 5 mm. Head, antennae, and abdomen black. Knees (apices of femora), outer faces of tibiae (Fig. 5), and a spot on lower apical portion of stigma whitish (Fig. 1). Basal two-thirds of femora, and undersides of tibiae dark amber. Tarsi somewhat lighter amber. Fore wing clear, lacking a pale band below the stigma. Venation as in Figure 1. Apical veins of the wing beyond M (forming base of discoidal cell) and a cu-a clear, hardly discernible. Cross vein 2 r-m appears to be absent, but in good light is seen to extend but half way across the base of cell 2R_s. Veins in the hind wing, Figure 2, except for the base of R, are, if present, so faint as to be indiscernible.

Facial carinae not as pronounced as in the female, but present and enclosing the frons (Fig. 4). A low, faint carina bisects the frons as shown in the female. Each shallow pit on the face bears a single, small seta and the area between the facial pits is smooth and shiny. Postocular carina and surrounding area similar to female. Legs similar. Scutellum with similar pits, but lacks the anterior notch. Hind femur swollen (Fig. 5) slightly more than 2.5 times longer than broad. Hypopygium as shown in Figure 3.

The specimen is in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California.

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Figures 1-5. *Ophrynon levigatus* Middlekauff, plesioallotype, ♂. Fig. 1. Forewing. Fig. 2. Hindwing. Fig. 3. Hypopygium, ventral view. Fig. 4. Head, frontal view. Fig. 5. Hind femur and tibia, lateral view.

LITERATURE CITED

Middlekauff, Woodrow W. 1983. A revision of the sawfly family Orussidae for North and Central America (Hymenoptera: Symphyta, Orussidae). Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 101:1-46.

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